

1820

THE
ASSEMBLY'S
SHORTER CATECHISM;

WITH SCRIPTURE PROOFS,
EXPLANATION OF WORDS AND PHRASES,
AND
ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS.

COMPILED BY S. HAMILTON ROWAN,
ELDER OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

"...we preach never so many sermons unto the people, our labour is
but in vain, long as the foundation is unaltd, and the first principles un-
stable, upon which all other doctrine is builded."
"The neglect of catechizing is the frustrating of the whole work of
the Christian Ministry."—[Archbishop Usher's Sermon before King
James, Anno 1694.]

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY J. & A. McFILL

Price 2½d., or 12s. 6d. per Hundred.

PUBLISHERS' PREFACE.

THE Publishers have been induced to print an edition of the Shorter Catechism in its present form, because of the great scarcity of this admirable Compend Scripture truth throughout the Province, and from a deep conviction of the excellence of its arrangement. The piety and worth of the author of the original edition (of which the present is a re-print) as well as the intrinsic value of the work itself, have secured for it an almost unlimited circulation in the Province of Ulster. The only Sabbath School in New Brunswick into which it has been introduced, is the Free Church, under the pastoral care of the Rev. R. Irvine, who imported a few hundred copies last year. This supply was soon exhausted, and the delay and difficulty connected with a perennial importation, rendered it incumbent on him to apply to the Publishers, with a view to having the Book made at home.

The want of the Shorter Catechism has been deeply felt, and seriously complained of, in almost every settlement throughout this Colony; and to this fact may be attributed, in a great measure, the departure of many of the descendants of Scotch and Irish Presbyterians from the ranks of Presbytery. Family catechising has been abandoned for want of Catechisms. The doctrines of the Westminster Standard have either been misrepresented by their enemies, or misunderstood by such as would be their friends; and one main reason for this is discoverable in the melancholy truth that these Standards have not been allowed to speak for themselves. Such an evil can only be remedied by a free and general circulation of the Book containing the opinions of that venerable Assembly. And since they are so admirably epitomized in the present Edition, in the absence of the Westminster Confession of Faith, the Publishers would recommend a copy of it to every Presbyterian family in the Province.

The excellent author, in introducing his edition to the Irish Presbyterians of Ulster, says:

"The Shorter Catechism has been arranged in the present form, in the hope that the excellencies of this summary of Divine truth may be brought more to the level of the understanding of the young, and also that the exercise of teaching it may be made more easy and profitable to the aged.

"In the present edition will be found, 1st, The Catechism itself; 2d, Explanation of words and phrases; 3d, A subdivision of each answer, so as to draw attention to the different parts of it; 4th, The Scripture proofs in support of the answers given.

"To attain all this in a limited size, it has been found necessary, in the Summary proofs, to give merely the chapter and verse, with so much of the text as would enable a person, previously acquainted with it, to bring it to mind; while those unacquainted with the text, must refer for it to their Bibles.

"We would observe, however, that the following advantages will likely arise from this peculiarity of the present edition: 1st, A more perfect knowledge of the meaning of the passages of Scripture adduced in proof of doctrines, from seeing the connexion with the context. 2d, By such frequent reference to the Bible, in school and family catechising, a greater facility will be attained in finding the book, chapter, and verse, when a text is quoted from the pulpit, or required at any other time. 3d, More attention will be paid to supplying each child with a Bible."

In conclusion, the Publishers would state, that they are prepared to fill from congregations or individuals, by the hundred, dozen, or single copy.

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THE SHORTER CATECHISM.

1. What is the chief end of man?

Man's chief end is to glorify God, and to enjoy him for ever.

EXPLANATION.—*Man's Chief End*, The chief purpose for which every person is made. *To glorify God*, To know, love, trust, and obey God. *To enjoy God*, To feel pleasure in the thoughts of God's presence.

What is the chief end of man?..... I Cor x. 31: Whether, therefore, ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God.
What is the chief end of man?..... Ps lxxiii. 25, 26: Whom have I in heaven?

2. What rule hath God given to direct us how we may glorify and enjoy him?

The *word of God*, which is contained in the *Scriptures* of the Old and New Testaments, is the only *rule* to direct us how we may glorify and enjoy him.

EXPL.—*Word of God*, The instructions contained in the Old and New Testament. *Scriptures*, Writings: the Bible is called the Holy Scriptures. *Rule*, Guide. *To direct*, to point out.

Where is the word of God contained?..... 2 Tim iii. 16: All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be perfect, through the use of scripture, and able to bring forth the fruit of good works, which are profitable unto men, and cannot be brought to nought.
What is the word of God, or the Old and New Testament, the only rule to direct us how we are to glorify and enjoy God?..... Isa viii. 20: To the law and to the testimony

3. What do the Scriptures principally teach?

The Scriptures *principally* teach what man is to believe concerning God, and what duty God requires of man.

EXPL.—*Principally*, More than anything else. *Concerning God*, About God.

What is the first thing the Scriptures teach?..... John v. 39: Search the Scriptures, for in them ye think ye have eternal life: and they refuse to come to me, that they might have life.
What is the second?..... Ps cxix. 105: Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path.

4. What is God?

God is a *Spirit*, *infinite*, *eternal* and *unchangeable*, in his *being*, *wisdom*, *power*, *holiness*, *justice*, *goodness*, and *truth*.

EXPL.—*Spirit*, A thinking being, without bodily parts. *Infinite*, Without bounds or limits. *Eternal*, Without beginning and without end. *Unchangeable*, That cannot change. *Being*, Nature. *Wisdom*, Knowing always what is best to be done. *Holiness*, Without any sin. *Justice*, Giving to every one what he deserves. *Goodness*, Bestowing favours. *Truth*, making things known just as they are.

What is God said to be?..... John iv. 24: God is a Spirit: and they that worship him, must worship him in spirit and in truth.
What sort of a Spirit is God? { Infinite..... Jer xxiii. 24: Do not I fill heaven and earth?
Eternal..... Ps xc. 2: Before the mountains were
Unchangeable Mal iii. 6: I am the Lord: I change not

1 Being..... Exod iii. 14: And God said unto Moses
2 Wisdom.... 1 Tim i. 17: Now unto the King eternal
3 Power..... Matt xix. 26: With God all things are possible
4 Holiness.... Ps cxlv. 17: The Lord is righteous
5 Justice.... Rev xv. 3: Just and true are thy ways
6 Goodness... Exod xxxiv. 6: And the Lord passed by before him, and said, A God of truth, and without equivocation and shadow of turning, is he.
7 Truth..... Deut xxxii. 4: A God of truth, and without equivocation and shadow of turning, is he.

How many things is God said to be?—Seven.

8. Are there more Gods than one?

There is but one only, the living and true God.

How many Gods are there? Deut vi. 4: Hear, O Israel! the Lord
What is he said to be? Jer x. 10: The Lord is the true God, He is

6. How many persons are there in the Godhead?

There are *three persons in the Godhead*, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost; and these three are one God, the same in *substance*, equal in power and glory.

EXPL.—*Three persons in the Godhead*, Three in the divine nature, to whom the personal words, I, Thou, and He, are applied in Scripture. *Substance*, Being of existence.

Name the persons in the Godhead? Matt xxviii. 19: Go ye, therefore, and
What are these three said to be? 1 John v. 7: There are three that bear
In what are they the same? John x. 30: I and my
In what are they equal? { Power 1 Cor xii. 4, 5, 6: Now there are diversities of
Glory John v. 19: What things soever the Father
John v. 23: That all men should honour

7. What are the decrees of God?

The decrees of God are his *eternal purpose*, according to the *counsel* of his will, whereby for his own glory, he hath *fore-ordained whatsoever comes to pass*.

EXPL.—*Eternal purpose*, An intention formed from eternity. *Counsel*, Determination. *Fore-ordained before it came to pass*, Determined all things before they came to pass, yet so as in no wise that God should be the Author of sin.

What are God's decrees said to be? Eph iii. 11: According to the eternal
What is his eternal purpose according to? Eph i. 5: Having predestinated us
What has God fore-ordained? Isa xvi. 10: Declaring the end from
For whose glory has he done this? Rom ix. 23: That he might make known

8. How doth God execute his decrees?

God *executeth* his decrees in the works of *creation* and *providence*.

EXPL.—*Executeth*, Doeth or bringeth to pass. *Decrees*, Purposes. *Creation*, Making all things out of nothing. *Providence*, Taking care of, and directing all things.

In what works does God execute his decrees? { Creation Rev iv. 11: Thou hast created all things, and
Providence Dan iv. 35: He doeth according to his will

9. What is the work of creation?

The work of creation is, God's making all things of nothing by the *word of his power*, in the space of six days, and all very good.

EXPL.—*Word of his power*, Powerful command.

Who made all things? Gen i. 1: In the beginning God created
Of what did he make them? Heb xi. 3: Through faith we understand
By what did he make them? Ps xxxiii. 6: By the word of the Lord
In what time did he make them? Exod xx. 11: In six days the Lord
In what state did he make them? Gen i. 31: God saw everything

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THE SHORTER CATECHISM.

10. How did God create man?

God created man *male and female*, after his own *image*, in *knowledge, righteousness, and holiness*, with *dominion* over the *creatures*.

EXPL.—*Male and female*, Man and woman. *Image*, Likeness. *Righteousness*, perfect conformity to God's will, in thought, word, and deed. *Holiness*, Hatred of sin and freedom from its power. *Dominion*, Authority over. *Creatures*, All things in this world.

After whose image did God make man?..... Gen i. 27: God created man in
how many things was man created after the Image of God?—Four.

1 Knowledge, ...	}	Col iii. 10: Put on the new man which is
2 Righteousness, ...		Eph iv. 24: Put on the new man which after
3 Holiness, and		God is created in
4 Dominion over the creatures		Gen i. 28: And God blessed them, and God

11. What are God's works of Providence?

God's works of providence, are his most holy, wise, and powerful *preserving* and *governing* all his creatures, and all their *actions*.

EXPL.—*Preserving*, Taking care of. *Governing*, Ruling and directing. *Actions*,

What does God preserve?..... Neh ix. 6: Thou even thou art Lord alone :
What does God govern?..... Ps ciii. 19: His kingdom Dan iv. 35: He doeth
What manner does God preserve all his creatures, and all their actions? } In a { Holy, Ps cxlv. 17: The Lord is righteous in all his
Wise, and Ps civ. 34: O Lord how manifold are thy
Powerful man? Ps lxi. 7: He ruleth by his power

12. What special act of providence did God exercise toward man in the estate wherein he was created?

When God had created man, he entered into a *covenant of life* with him, upon condition of perfect obedience; forbidding him to eat of the *tree of the knowledge of good and evil*, upon the *pain of death*.

EXPL.—*Covenant of life*, An agreement to bestow eternal life; (called also the *covenant of works*.) *Tree of knowledge of good and evil*, So called, because man, by eating of its fruit, knew the good he had lost and the evil he had brought upon himself. *Pain of death*, Liability to death.

What sort of a covenant did God enter into with man?..... Rom vii. 10: And the commandment which
Upon what condition was life promised?... Rom x. 5: For Moses Ex xx. 11: And I
What did God forbid man to do?..... Gen ii. 17: But of the tree of the knowledge
Upon what pain or penalty was he forbidden? Gen ii. 17: In the day thou eatest

13. Did our first parents continue in the estate wherein they were created?

Our *first parents*, being left to the *freedom of their own will*, fell from the *estate* wherein they were created, by sinning against God.

EXPL.—Our first parents, Adam and Eve. *Freedom of their own will*, Having power to do as they pleased. *Fell*, Changed. *State*, Condition.

What were our first parents left to?..... Gen iii. 6: When the woman saw that
From what did they fall?..... Eccles 7. 29: God made man upright, but they
By what did they fall?..... Gen iii. 17: And unto Adam he said

14. What is sin?

Sin is any *want of conformity unto (the-law of God)*, or *transgression of, the law of God*.

EXPL.—*Want of conformity to the law*, Not being what the law requires. *Transgression of the law*, Doing what the law forbids.

What is sin the want of?..... Rom viii. 7: The carnal mind Rom vii. 14:
What is sin the transgression of?..... 1 John iii. 4: Whosoever committeth sin?

15. What was the sin whereby our first parents fell from the estate wherein they were created?

The sin *whereby* our first parents fell from the estate wherein they were created, was their eating the *forbidden fruit*.

EXPL.—*Whereby*, By which. *Forbidden fruit*, The fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil.

What was Adam and Eve's first sin?..... Gen iii. 11, 12, 13: Hast thou eaten of the tree

16. Did all mankind fall in Adam's first transgression?

The *covenant* being made with Adam, not only for himself, but for *his posterity*; all mankind *descending from* him by *ordinary generation*, sinned in him, and *fell* with him in his first *transgression*.

EXPL.—*Covenant*, Agreement. *His posterity*, All mankind that came after Adam. *Descending from*, Coming from. *Ordinary generation*, Having a man and woman as father and mother, which Christ had not, God being his father. *Fell*, See Ques.

13. *Transgression*, See Ques. 14.

With whom was the covenant of works made? Gen ii. 16, 17: And the Lord commanded
For whom was it made?..... Rom v. 12, 13, 14: Wherefore as by one man
What did all mankind do in Adam?..... Rom v. 19: For as by one man's disobedience
What followed from their sinning in Adam?.. 1 Cor xv. 22: As in Adam all die, even so in
In which of Adam's transgressions did all mankind sin, and fall with him?..... Rom v. 18: Therefore by the offence of one

17. Into what estate did the fall bring mankind?

The *fall* brought mankind into an *estate of sin and misery*.

EXPL.—*Fall*, Adam's first sin. *Estate of sin*, A condition in which they are sinful and polluted in their nature, and inclined to sin in their life and conduct. *Misery*, Suffering and distress.

What brought mankind into a state of sin and

misery..... Rom v. 19: For as by one man's disobedience
Into how many things did the fall? 1 Sin and Eccles vii. 20: For there Rom iii. 10: There
bring mankind?—Two. { 2 Misery Gal iii. 10: Cursed is Rom v. 12: Death

18. Wherein consists the sinfulness of that estate whereinto man fell?

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the guilt of Adam's first sin, the want of *original righteousness*, and the *corruption* of his whole nature, which is commonly called *Original Sin*; together with all *actual transgressions* which proceed from it.

EXPL.—Whereinto, Into which. *Original righteousness*, That conformity to God's law and purity, which belenged to man as God created him. *Corruption*, Inclination to wickedness. *Original Sin*, Those sinful desires which every one, since the fall, brings with him into the world. *Actual transgressions*, The sins which we commit in our thoughts, words and works. *Proceed from*, Spring from.

In how many things does the sinfulness of man's fallen state consist?—Four.

- 1 Guilt of Adam's first sin Rom v. 19: By one man's disobedience
- 2 Want of original righteousness..... Rom iii. 10: There is none Rom vii. 18
- 3 Corruption of his whole nature..... Ps xiv. 3: They are all gone aside; they
- 4 Actual transgressions.. Mat xv. 19, 20: Out of the heart proceed

What are the guilt of Adam's first sin, the want of original righteousness, and the corruption of a man's whole nature commonly called? Psalm li. 5: Behold I was shapen in iniquity: and in

What do all actual transgressions proceed from? Mat xv. 19, 20: Out of the heart proceed

19. What is the misery of that estate whereinto man fell?

All mankind by their fall lost *communion* with God, are under his *wrath* and *curse*, and so made *liable to all the miseries* in this life, to death itself, and to the *pains of hell* for ever.

EXPL.—*Communion*, Intercourse between those who are at friendship with one another. *Wrath*, Holy displeasure. *Curse*, Condemnation, sentence to punishment. *Liable to*, Subject to. *All the miseries*, All the things that make man unhappy. *The pains of hell*, The sufferings of the wicked after death.

What did all mankind lose by the fall?..... Isa lix. 2: But your Gen iii. 8: Adam

What are they under?..... Eph ii. 3: And were by nature

What are they liable to? { 1 Miseries of this life Job v. 7: Yet man is born to trouble

{ 2 Death..... Rom vi. 23: The wages of sin is death

{ 3 The pains of hell... Mat xxv. 46: These shall go away into

How long does the punishment of the wicked last? Mark ix. 43, 44: If thy hand offend thee

20. Did God leave all mankind to perish in the estate of sin and misery?

God having out of his *mere good pleasure*, from all eternity, *elected* some to everlasting life, did enter into a covenant of *grace*, to deliver them out of the estate of sin and misery, and to bring them into an *estate of salvation*, by a *Redeemer*.

EXPL.—His *mere good pleasure*, Purely from his will and love. *From all eternity*, That is, there never was a time when God did not determine this. *Elected*, Made choice of. *Of grace*, Of free favour. *State of salvation*, A state of holiness here, and happiness hereafter. *A Redeemer*, One that frees from bondage by paying a price.

What did God do from all eternity?..... Eph i. 4: According as he hath chosen us

Why did God do so?..... 2 Tim i. 9: Who hath saved us and called

When did he do it?..... Titus i. 2: In hope of eternal life

What did God enter into?..... Jer xxxi. 31—33: Behold the days come

What did he design to } State of { 1 Sin..... Mat i. 21: He shall save

deliver them out of } 2 Misery..... 1 Thes i. 10: And to wait for his son

What did he agree to bring them into?..... 1 John v. 11: And this is the record

By whom was this to be done?..... Heb ix, 12: Neither Titus ii. 13, 14: Looking

21. Who is the Redeemer of God's elect?

The only Redeemer of God's elect is the Lord *Jesus Christ*, who, being the eternal Son of God, became man, and so was, and continueth to be, God and man in two *distinct* natures, and one person, for ever.

EXPL.—*Jesus*, Saviour. *Christ*, Anointed. *Distinct*, Different.

What is *Jesus Christ* said to be?..... 1 Tim ii. 5: There is one God and
Is he the only Redeemer?..... Acts iv. 12: Neither is there salvation in
Who was he?..... Heb i. 8: But unto the Son he saith
What did he become?..... John i. 14: And the word was made flesh
What was he then?..... Mat i. 23: Thou shalt call his name
What does he continue to be?..... Heb iv. 14: Seeing then that we have
In how many distinct } 1 God..... John i. 1: In the beginning was the word
 } 2 Man..... John i. 14: And the word was made flesh
In how many persons?..... 1 Tim. ii. 5: There is one God and
How long will he continue God and man?..... Heb vii. 24: But this man

22. How did Christ, being the son of God, become man?

Christ, the son of God, became man, by taking to himself a *true body*, and a *reasonable soul*; being *conceived* by the power of the Holy Ghost, in the womb of the Virgin Mary, and born of her, yet without sin.

EXPL.—*True body*, A real body of flesh and blood. *Reasonable soul*, A soul possessed of all the reasoning powers of man. *Conceived*, Formed.

What did Christ the son of God become?..... Phil ii. 5, 6, 7, 8: Let this mind be in you
What sort of a body did Christ take?..... Heb ii. 14: Forasmuch then as the children
What sort of a soul did Christ take?..... Mat xxv. 38: Then saith he, my soul is
By whose power was he conceived?..... Luke i. 35: The Holy Ghost shall
Of whom was he born?..... Luke ii. 7: She (Mary) brought forth
Though born of Mary, what was Christ without? 1 John iii. 5: And ye know that he was

23. What offices does Christ execute as our Redeemer?

Christ, as our Redeemer, *executeth* the *offices* of a *prophet*, of a *priest*, and of a king, both in his *estate of humiliation* and *exaltation*.

EXPL.—*Executeth*, Performs. *Offices*, Duties. *Prophet*, One inspired by God to make known his will. *Priest*, A person whose duty it was to offer sacrifices to God. *Estate of humiliation*, A low or humble state. *State of exaltation*, High or honourable state.

How many offices does Christ } 1 Prophet..... Acts iii. 22: Moses truly said unto the
execute as our Redeemer? } 2 Priest..... Heb v. 6: Thou art a priest for ever
Three. } 3 King..... Ps ii. 6: Yet have I set my king
In what states does } 1 Prophet..... Mat v. 2: And he opened his mouth
Christ execute } Humiliation } 2 Priest..... Hob ix. 11, 12: But Christ being come and
the offices of } 3 King..... Mat xxi. 5: Tell the daughter of Zion
Prophet, Priest } Exaltation } 1 Prophet..... John xvi. 25: These things have I spoken
and King? } 2 Priest..... Heb viii. 1: We have such an high priest
 } 3 King..... Mat xxv. 34: Then shall the king say

24. How doth Christ execute the office of a prophet?

Christ executeth the office of a prophet, in *revealing* to us, by *his word* and Spirit, the will of God for our salvation.

EXPL.—*Revealing*, Making known. *His word*, The Holy Scriptures.

What does Christ reveal to us?..... John xii. 50: Whatsoever I speak, therefore
By what does he reveal? 1 His word..... John ix. 37: But these are written, that
the will of God to us? 2 His Spirit..... John xiv. 26: But the comforter, which is

25. How doth Christ execute the office of a priest?

Christ executeth the office of a *priest*, in his once offering up of himself a *sacrifice* to *satisfy divine justice*, and *reconcile* us to God; and in making *continual intercession* for us.

EXPL.—A *priest*, See Question 23. *Sacrifice*, An offering to God for sin. To *satisfy divine justice*, To make amends to God for the dishonour which man, by sin, had offered to Him. To *reconcile*, To restore to friendship. *Continual*, Never-ending. *Intercession*, The pleading or praying of one for another.

What sacrifice did Christ offer?..... Heb ix. 26: He appeared to put away sin
How often did he offer himself?..... Heb ix. 26: So Christ was once offered
What did Christ do by offering himself?..... 2 Cor v. 18: And all things are of God
What does he continue to do?..... Heb vii. 25: He ever liveth to make

26. How doth Christ execute the office of a king?

Christ executeth the office of a *king*, in *subduing* us to himself, in *ruling* and *defending* us, and in *restraining* and *conquering* all his and our enemies.

EXPL.—*Subduing* us, Making us willing to obey. *Restraining*, Keeping back.

How many things } 1 Subduing us to himself Ps cx. 3: Thy people shall be willing
has Christ done } 2 Ruling and defending us Isa xxxiii. 22: The Lord is our judge, the
as a king? } 3 Restraining and conquer- } 1 Cor xv. 25: He must reign. Ps lxxvi. 10.
Three. } ing all his and our enemies }

27. Wherein did Christ's humiliation consist?

Christ's *humiliation* consisted in his being born, and that in a *low condition*, *made under the law*, undergoing the miseries of this life, the wrath of God, and *the cursed death of the cross*; in being buried, and continuing under the power of death for a time.

EXPL.—*Humiliation*, See Ques. 23. *Made under the law*, He undertook to do all that the law of God requires of man. *Low condition*, Not rich or great. *The cursed death of the cross*, So called, because Christ, on the cross, bore the curse that was due to us for sin; and, also, because it was a shameful and painful death.

Of how many things did Christ's humiliation consist? } 1 Being born..... Mat ii. 1: Now when Jesus was born
2 Born in a low condition..... Mat xiii. 55: Is not this the carpenter's
3 Made under the law..... Gal iv. 4: But when the fulness of the time
4 Undergoing the miseries of this life Isa liii. 3: He is despised and rejected
5 The wrath of God..... Ps lxxxix. 26: But thou. Mat xxvii. 46.
6 The cursed death of the cross..... Phil ii. 8: He humbled himself and became
7 Being buried..... Mat xxvii. 59: And when Joseph had
8 Continuing under the power of } 1 Cor xv. 4: And that he was buried
death for a time }

28. Wherein consisteth Christ's exaltation?

Christ's *exaltation* consisteth in his rising again from the dead on the third day, in *ascending* up into heaven, in sitting at the *right hand of God*, the Father, and in coming to judge the world at the last day.

EXPL.—Exaltation, See Ques. 23. *Ascending, Going up. Right hand of God, The highest honour in heaven.*

Of how many parts. } 1 Rising from the dead..... 1 Cor xv. 4: And that he rose again the
does Christ's exaltation consist? } 2 Ascending up into heaven... Mark xvi 19: So then after the Lord had
Four. } 3 Sitting at the right hand } Eph i. 20: He raised him from the dead, and set him at his own right
of God..... } 4 Coming to judge the world } Acts xvii. 31: Because he hath appointed a day in
at the last day..... }

29. How are we made partakers of the redemption purchased by Christ?

We are made *partakers* of the redemption purchased by Christ, by the *effectual application* of it to us by his Holy Spirit.

EXPL.—Partakers, Possessors. *The effectual application of it, The making redemption really ours.*

Of what are we made partakers?..... Eph i. 7: In whom we have redemption
By whom was our redemption purchased?..... 1 Peter i. 18, 19: Forasmuch as ye know
Who effectually applies redemption?..... Titus iii. 5: Not by works of righteousness

30. How doth the Spirit apply to us the redemption purchased by Christ?

The Spirit applieth to us the redemption purchased by Christ, by working faith in us, and *thereby uniting* us to Christ in our effectual calling.

EXPL.—Thereby, That is, by faith. *Uniting, Joining.*

What doth the Spirit work in us?..... Eph ii. 8: By grace are ye saved, through
To whom are we united by faith?..... Eph iii. 17: That Christ may dwell in
In what are we united to Christ?..... 1 Cor i. 9: God is faithful, by whom ye

31. What is effectual calling?

Effectual calling is the work of God's Spirit, *whereby; convincing* us of our sin and misery, *enlightening our minds* in the knowledge of Christ, and *renewing our wills*, he doth persuade and *enable us to embrace Jesus Christ*, freely offered to us in *the gospel*.

EXPL.—Whereby, By the work of God's Spirit. *Convincing, Making sensible. Enlightening our minds, Removing our ignorance. Renewing our wills, Changing our old sinful inclinations, and making them holy. Enable, To give power. To embrace Jesus Christ, To receive him with love, and rest on him for salvation. The gospel, The good news that Christ came to save sinners.*

Whose work is effectual calling?..... 2 Thes ii. 13: Because God hath, from the
Of what does the Spirit of God } 1 Of sin..... John xvi. 8: And when he is come, he will
convince us? } 2 Misery..... Acts ii. 37: They were pricked in their hearts
In what does God's Spirit enlighten our minds? Phil iii. 8: I count all things but loss
What does the Spirit of God renew?..... Ezek xxxvi. 26: A new heart also will I
What does the Spirit of God persuade and } John vi. 44: No man can come to me, except
enable us to do? } the Father which hath
Where is Christ offered to us?..... John vii. 37: In the last day, that great
How is Christ offered in the Gospel?..... John vi. 37: All that the Father giveth me

32. What benefits do they that are effectually called partake of in this life?

They that are effectually called do, in this life, partake of

justification, adoption and sanctification, and the several benefits, which, in this life, do either accompany or flow from them.

EXPL.—*Justification*, The pardoning of a sinner, and the accepting of him by God. *Adoption*, The taking of one who is a stranger into the family, and treating him as a son. *Sanctification*, Making our sinful nature pure and holy. *Benefits, Advantages*. *Accompany*, to go along with. *Flow from*, come from.

How many things } 1 Justification..... Rom vii. 20: Whom he called, them he
do they that are } 2 Adoption..... 2 Cor vi. 17, 18: Come out from among
effectually called } 3 Sanctification..... 1 Thes iv. 7: For God hath not called us
partake of? Four. } 4 Several benefits..... 1 Cor iii. 21, 22, 23: Therefore let no man

33. What is justification?

Justification is an *an act* of God's *free grace*, wherein he pardoneth all our sins, and *accepteth* us as *righteous* in his sight, only for the righteousness of Christ *imputed* to us, and received by faith alone.

EXPL.—*An act*, Something done at once; and a work is something requiring time to do. *Free grace*, Undeserved favour. *Wherein*, That is, in the act of justification. *Accepteth*, Receives. *Righteous*, Free from sin. *Imputed*, Reckoned as ours.

Whether is justification an act or a work?..... Acts xiii. 39: All that believe are justified
What is it an act of?..... Rom iii. 24: Being justified freely by his
How many things does } 1 Pardons all our sins..... Psalms ciii. 2, 3: Bless the Lord, O my
God do in the act of } 2 Accepteth us as right- } Eph i. 6: To the praise of the glory of
justification?—Two, } teous }
For whose righteousness are we accepted?..... Rom v. 18: As by the offence of
How is the righteousness of Christ made ours?..... 1 Cor i. 30: But of him are ye in Christ
How is Christ's righteousness received?..... Gal ii. 16: Knowing that a man is not

34. What is adoption?

Adoption is an act of God's free grace, whereby we are received into the number, and have a right to all the *privileges* of the sons of God.

EXPL.—*Whereby*, By adoption. *Privileges*, Peculiar advantages.

What is adoption an act of?..... 1 John iii. 1: Behold, what manner of love
Into what number are we received by adoption? John i. 12: As many as received him, to
To what have they then a right?..... Rom viii. 17: If children, then heirs

35. What is sanctification?

Sanctification is the work of God's free grace, whereby we are renewed in the whole man after the *image* of God, and are enabled more and more to die unto sin, and live unto righteousness.

EXPL.—*Whereby*, That is by the work of sanctification. *Renewed*, Made new. *In the whole man*, In all our thoughts, desires, and affections. *Image*, Likeness. *Enabled*, Made able. *To die unto sin*, To hate and forsake sin. *To live unto righteousness*, To love and practice holiness.

Whose work is sanctification?..... 1 Cor vi. 11: And such were some of you
In what are we renewed?..... 2 Cor v. 17: If any man be in Christ, he is
After what are we renewed?..... Col iii. 10: And have put on the new man

36. What are the benefits which, in this life, do accompany or flow from justification, adoption, and sanctification?

The benefits which, in this life do accompany or flow from justification, adoption, and sanctification, are, *assurance* of God's love, peace of conscience, joy in the Holy Ghost, increase of grace, and perseverance therein to the end.

EXPL.—*Assurance*, a sure belief, grounded on God's word. *Conscience*, That, in our minds, which warns us whether what we do, desire, or think, be good or bad. *Joy in the Holy Ghost*, Holy gladness produced in believers by the Holy Ghost. *Increase of grace*, growing in Holiness. *Perseverance therein*, Kept in a state of grace by the constant aid of the Spirit.

How many things are said to flow from justification, adoption, and sanctification?—Five.	{ 1 Assurance of God's love... Isa xxxii. 17: The effect of righteousness { 2 Peace of conscience... Rom v. 1: Being justified by faith, we { 3 Joy in the Holy Ghost... Rom xiv. 17: The kingdom of God is { 4 Increase of grace... Prov iv. 18: The path of the just is as { 5 Perseverance therein to the end... 1 Peter i. 5: Who are kept by the power of God through faith unto
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37. What benefits do believers receive from Christ at death?

The souls of *believers* are at their death, made perfect in holiness, and do immediately pass into *glory*; and their bodies, being still *united* to Christ, do rest in their graves till the *resurrection*.

EXPL.—*Believers*, Those who trust in Christ. *Glory*, State of perfect happiness in heaven. *United, Joined*. *Resurrection*, The raising of the dead at the last day. When are the souls of believers made perfect? 1 Cor. xv. 54: So when this corruptible in what are they made perfect? Heb xii. 23: But ye are come unto When do they pass into glory? Luke xxiii. 43: And Jesus said unto him To whom are their bodies united? 1 Thes iv. 14: For if we believe that Jesus How long do they rest in their graves? Rev. xx. 13: And death, and hell

38. What benefits do believers receive from Christ at the resurrection?

At the resurrection, believers, being raised up in glory, shall be *openly acknowledged* and *acquitted* in the day of judgment; and made perfectly blessed in the full enjoying of God *to all eternity*.

EXPL.—*Openly acknowledged*, Publicly owned. *Acquitted*, Freed from all charge of sin. *To all eternity*, For ever and ever.

In what state are believers raised up?.....	1 Cor xv. 43, 44: It is sown in dishonour
How shall they be acknowledged?.....	Luke xii. 8: Whosoever shall confess
What shall be done to believers besides being openly acknowledged?.....	Mat xxv. 23: Well done, good and faithful servant: thou hast been
When shall they be openly acknowledged and acquitted?.....	Mat xxv. 31, 34: When the Son of man shall come in his glory, and
In what shall they be made perfectly blessed?.....	1 John iii. 2: But we know that when he
How long shall they enjoy God?.....	1 Thes iv. 17: So shall we ever be with the

39. What is the duty which God requireth of man?

The duty which God requireth of man, is *obedience* to his *revealed will*.

EXPL.—*Obedience*, Doing cheerfully what God commands. *Revealed will*, The Bible.

To what does God require obedience?.....	Jer vii. 23: This thing commanded I them
Of whom does he require obedience?.....	Micah vi. 8: He hath shewed thee, O man

40. What did God at first reveal to man for the rule of his obedience?

The rule which God at first revealed to man for his obedience, was the *moral law*.

EXPL.—*Moral law*, The rule of conduct which is binding upon all.

What law did God reveal to man?.....Rom. ii. 14, 15: For when the Gentiles, which

41. Where is the moral law summarily comprehended?

The moral law is *summarily* comprehended in the ten commandments.

EXPL.—*Summarily*, Shortly. *Comprehended*, Contained.

What law is shortly contained in the ten com- } Mat. xix. 17: If thou wilt enter into life,
mandments?..... } keep the
Where is the moral law found?.....Deut. x. 4: And he wrote on the tables

42. What is the sum of the ten commandments?

The *sum* of the ten commandments is, To love the Lord our God with all our heart, with all our soul, with all our strength, and with all our mind, and our neighbour as ourselves.

EXPL.—*Sum*, the whole.

How are we to love God?.....Mat. xxii. 37, 38: Thou shalt love the Lord
How are we to love our neighbour?.....Mat. xxii. 39: Thou shalt love thy neighbour
Of what is this love to God and man the sum?.....Rom. xiii. 10: Love is the fulfilling of the

43. What is the preface to the ten commandments?

The *preface* to the ten commandments is in these words, "I am the Lord thy God, which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the *house of bondage*."

EXPL.—*Preface*, Something written before, to introduce and explain what follows.
House of bondage, Means Egypt, where the Israelites were made bondsmen or slaves.
See Exod. xx. 2.

Out of what country did God deliver the } Deut. iv. 13: Beware, lest thou forget the
Israelites? } Lord, which brought thee

44. What doth the preface to the ten commandments teach us?

The preface to the ten commandments teacheth us, That because God is the Lord, and our God and Redeemer, therefore we are bound to keep all his commandments.

What are we taught that } 1. The Lord.....Ps. xviii. 31: Who is God save the Lord
God is?..... } 2. Our God.....Levit. xx. 7: Sanctify yourselves therefore
What are we therefore bound to keep?..... } 3. Our Redeemer...Ps. lxxviii. 35: And they remembered that
1 Cor. vi. 19, 20: Ye are not your own, ye are

45. Which is the first commandment?

The first commandment is, Thou shalt have no other Gods *before me*.

EXPL.—*Before me*, That is, besides me.

Before whom are we to have no other Gods? Exod. xx. 3.

46. What is required in the first commandment?

The first commandment requireth us to know and acknowledge God to be the only true God, and our God; and to worship and glorify him *accordingly*.

EXPL.—*Accordingly*, That is, as the true God and our God.

How many things does the first commandment require?— Five.	1. To know God.....	1 Chron xxviii. 9: And thou, Solomon, my
	2. To acknowledge God.....	Prov iii. 6: In all thy ways acknowledge
	3. To know and acknowledge him as the only true God.....	John xvii 3: This is life eternal, that they might
	4. To know and acknowledge him as our God.....	Deut xxvi. 17: Thou hast avouched the Lord this
	5. To worship and glorify him accordingly.....	Ps xxix. 2: Give unto the Lord the glory due unto

47. What is forbidden in the first commandment?

The first commandment forbiddeth the denying or not worshipping and glorifying the true God, as God, and our God; and the giving of that worship and glory to any other which is due to him alone.

How many things are forbidden in the first commandment?— Four.	1. The denying of the true God.....	Ps xiv. 1: The fool hath said in his heart
	2. The not worshipping and glorifying him as God.....	Rom i. 21: They glorified him, not as God, neither
	3. The not worshipping and glorifying him as our God.....	Ps lxxxi. 11: But my people would not hearken to
	4. The giving that worship and glory to any other which is due to him alone.....	Rom i. 25: Who changed the truth of God

48. What are we especially taught by these words, [*before me*,] in the first commandment?

These words, [*before me*,] in the first commandment, teach us, That God, who seeth all things, taketh notice of, and is much displeased with, the sin of having any other God.

How many things are we taught by these words [<i>before me</i> ?]— Three.	1. That God sees all things.....	Heb iv. 13: Neither is there any creature
	2. That he takes notice of the sin of having any other God.....	Ps xlii. 9, 21: If we have forgotten
	3. That he is much displeased with the sin of having any other God.....	Deut xxxii. 16: They provoked him to

49. Which is the second commandment?

The second commandment is, Thou shalt not make unto thee any *graven image*, or any likeness of any thing that is in the heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them: for I the Lord thy God am a *jealous God*, *visiting the iniquity* of the fathers upon the children *unto the third and fourth generation* of them that hate me; and shewing mercy unto thousands of them that love me, and keep my commandments.

EXPL.—*Graven Image*, Any figure or picture made to be worshipped. *Jealous God*, That is, God has a watchful care for his own honour. *Visiting the iniquities*, Punish

ing the sins. *Unto the third and fourth generation; That is to the distant descendants of such as hate him.*

What are we not to make to ourselves? }
 What are we not to bow down to or serve? }
 Why are we not to make or serve graven images? }
 Unto whom does God visit the iniquity of the } Exod xx. 6: Thou shalt not make unto
 father? }
 To the third and fourth generation of whom? }
 To whom does God shew mercy? }

50. What is required in the second commandment?

The second commandment requireth the *receiving, observing, and keeping pure and entire*, all such religious worship and ordinances as God hath appointed in his word.

EXPL.—*Receiving and observing*, Attending to. *Keeping pure*, Adding nothing to. *Keeping entire*, Taking nothing from. *Ordinances*, Appointments of God, such as preaching, prayer, baptizing, &c.

How many things are we } 1 Receive them Ps xxvii. 4: One thing have I desired of
 commanded to do, with } 2 Observe Mat xxviii. 20: Teaching them to observe
 respect to the ordinan- } 3 Keep pure and entire Deut xii. 32: What things soever I
 ces of God?—Three. }

Where has God appointed his ordinances? Isa viii. 20: To the law and to the testimony

51. What is forbidden in the second commandment?

The second commandment forbiddeth the worshipping of God by images, or any other way not appointed in his word.

How are we forbidden } 1 By images Deut iv. 15, 16: Take ye therefore good
 bid to worship } 2 By any other way not ap- } Col ii. 18: Let no man beguile you
 God? } pointed in his word } Mat xv. 9: In vain do they worship me

52. What are the reasons annexed to the second commandment?

The reasons *annexed* to the second commandment are, *God's sovereignty over us, his propriety in us, and the zeal* he hath to his own worship.

EXPL.—*Annexed*, Joined or added to. *God's sovereignty*, His power as a king. *Propriety in us*, Being our master and owner. *Zeal*, Watchful care.

How many reasons are giv- } 1 His sovereignty over us Ps xcv. 3: For the Lord is a great
 en for keeping the second } 2 His property in us Ps xxiv. 1: The earth is the Lord's
 commandment?—Three. } 3 Zeal for his worship Exod xxxiv. 14: Thou shalt worship

53. Which is the third commandment?

The third commandment is, Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God *in vain*: for the Lord will not *hold him guiltless* that taketh his name in vain.

EXPL.—*In vain*, Unnecessarily, without reason. *Hold him guiltless*, Suffer him to go unpunished.

What must we not take in vain? } Exod xx. 7: Thou shalt not take
 What will God do with those who take his name in vain? } the

54. What is required in the third commandment?

The third commandment requireth the holy and *reverend use* of *God's names, titles, attributes, ordinances, word and works*.

EXPL.—*Reverend, Humble, solemn. Names of God, Such as, Jah, Jehovah, Lord God. Titles of God, Terms of dignity and honour applied to God, such as, Lord of Hosts, God of Grace, &c. Attributes, His perfections, such as, power, wisdom, truth. Word, The Bible. Works, The things that he has made.*

How many things are we required to use reverently by the third commandment?	1 God's names.....	Mat vi. 9: Hallowed be thy name
	2 Titles.....	Rev xv. 3, 4: Great and marvellous are
	3 Attributes.....	Jer x. 6, 7: O Lord, thou art great
	4 Ordinances.....	Ecdi v. 1: Keep thy foot when thou goest
	5 Word.....	Ps cxxxviii. 3: I will worship toward thy
—Six.	6 Works.....	Job xxxvi. 24: Remember that thou magnify

55. What is forbidden in the third commandment?

The third commandment forbiddeth all *profaning* or abusing of any thing whereby God maketh himself known.

EXPL.—*Profaning, Treating holy things with irreverence and disrespect.*

What are we not to profane or abuse?..... Mat ii. 2: If ye will not hear, and

56. What is the reason annexed to the third commandment?

The reason annexed to the third commandment is, That however the breakers of this commandment may escape punishment from men, yet the Lord our God will not suffer them to escape his righteous judgment.

What may the breakers of this commandment escape?..... 1 Sam iii. 13: For I have told him that I will judge

What punishment will they not escape?..... Deut xxviii. 58, 59: If thou wilt not observe

X 57. Which is the fourth commandment?

The fourth commandment is, Remember the *Sabbath-day*, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labour, and do all thy work: but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattle, nor the stranger that is within thy gates: for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: *wherefore* the Lord blessed the Sabbath-day, and *hallowed* it.

EXPL.—*Sabbath, Rest. Keep it holy, Set it apart from other days for holy and religious purposes. Wherefore, For which reason, Hallowed, Set apart to holy uses.*

What are we to do to the Sabbath day?.....	} Exod xx. 8, 9, 10, 11: Remember the
How many days are we to work?.....	
Whose is the seventh day?.....	
What are we not to do on the Sabbath day?...	
Who should do no work on the Sabbath day?...	
In how many days did the Lord make heaven and earth, &c.?	
On what day did God rest?.....	
What did God do to the Sabbath day?.....	

58. What is required in the fourth commandment?

The fourth commandment requireth the keeping holy to God such set times as he hath *appointed* in his word; *expressly* one whole day in seven, to be a holy Sabbath to himself.

EXPL.—*Appointed, Fixed. Expressly, Particularly.*

What are we required to keep holy?..... Lev xlii. 37, 38: These are the feasts of the Lord
What part of time hath God appointed to be a Sabbath to himself?..... Deut v. 12, 13, 14: Keep the Sabbath day
Sabbath to himself?..... } to sanctify it, as

59. Which day of the seven hath God appointed to be the weekly Sabbath?

From the beginning of the world to the *resurrection of Christ* God appointed the seventh day of the week to be the weekly Sabbath, and the first day of the week ever since, to continue to the end of the world, which is the *Christian Sabbath*.

EXPL.—To the *resurrection of Christ*, Until the day on which Christ rose from the dead. *Christian Sabbath*, The Sabbath to be kept by Christians.

For what time did the seventh day continue to?..... Gen ii. 3: God blessed. Mat xviii. 1: In
be the Sabbath?..... } the end of the Sabbath, as it
What day has been the Sabbath since?..... Acts xx. 7: And upon the first day of
What is it called?..... Rev i. 10: I was in the spirit on the
How long is the Sabbath to continue?..... Ezek xlii. 37: It shall be that upon

60. How is the Sabbath to be sanctified?

The Sabbath is to be sanctified by a holy resting all that day, even from such worldly employments and *recreations* as are lawful on other days; and spending the whole time in the public and private *exercises* of God's worship, except so much as is to be taken up in the *works of necessity and mercy*.

EXPL.—*Recreations, Diversions or amusements. Exercises, Acts. Works of necessity, Necessary works* which could not have been avoided by doing them on the day before the Sabbath, or putting them off until the day after it; such as, the necessary preparation of food, feeding of cattle, relieving from suffering or death. *Works of mercy, Acts of kindness*, wherein the glory of God and the good of our fellow-creatures are concerned; such as, visiting and comforting the sick, instructing the ignorant.

How long are we to rest on the Sabbath day?.... Lev xlii. 3: Six days shall work be done
From what are we to rest?..... } 1 Worldly employments... Neh xlii. 15—22: In those days, saw I
rest?..... } 2 Recreations..... Isa lvi. 13: If thou turn away thy foot
How is the whole time to be spent?..... } 1 Public exercises..... Isa lvi. 23: And it shall come to pass
} 2 Private exercises of God's worship..... Lev xlii. 3: Six days shall work be done:
but the
What kind of works may be performed on the Sabbath day?..... } 1 Works of necessity.... Mat xii. 11: And he said unto them, what
} 2 Works of mercy..... John v. 8, 9: Jesus saith unto him, rise

61. What is forbidden in the fourth commandment?

The fourth commandment forbiddeth the *omission or careless performance of the duties required*, and the *profaning the day by idleness*, or doing that which is in itself sinful, or by unnecessary thoughts, words, or works, about our worldly employments or recreations.

EXPL.—*Omission, Neglect. Careless performance of the duties required, Attending to the duties of the Sabbath carelessly. Profaning the day by idleness, Spending the day in idleness.*

How many things are here forbidden? Five.

1 Omission of the duties required	Ezek. xxii. 26: Her priests have violated
2 Careless performance of the duties required	Mal i. 13: Ye said also, behold what a weariness is it: and ye
3 Profaning the day by idleness	Luke iv. 16: And he came to Nazareth
4 Doing that which is in itself sinful	Ezek. xxxiii. 38: They have defiled my
5 Or by unnecessary thoughts, words or works, about worldly employments or recreations	Isa. lviii. 12: If thou turn away thy foot

62. What are the reasons annexed to the fourth commandment?

The reasons *annexed* to the fourth commandment are, God's allowing us six days of the week for our own employments, his *challenging a special propriety* in the seventh, his own example, and his blessing the Sabbath day.

EXPL.—*Annexed, Added to. Challenging a special propriety, Claiming a more particular right of property.*

How many reasons are given for observing the Sabbath? Four.

1 God's allowing us six days of the week for our own employments	Exod. xxxi. 15: Six days may work be done
2 His challenging a special propriety in the seventh	Lev. xxiii. 3: It is the Sabbath of the Lord
3 His own example	Exod. xxxi. 17: It is a sign between me and
4 His blessing the Sabbath day	Gen. ii. 3: And God blessed the seventh day

63. Which is the fifth commandment?

The fifth commandment is, *Honour thy father and thy mother*; that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

EXPL.—*Honour thy father and thy mother, Love, obey, comfort, and maintain them. Who are to be honoured? Exod. ix. 12: Honour thy father and thy mother. What has God promised to those who shall do so? mother*

64. What is required in the fifth commandment?

The fifth commandment requireth the *preserving the honour*, and *performing* the duties belonging to every one in their *several places and relations*, as *superiors, inferiors or equals*.

EXPL.—*Preserving the honour, Taking care of the character. Performing, Doing. Several, Different. Places, Stations. Relations, Connections with each other. Superiors, Those who are above us in station, as parent, masters, &c. Inferiors, Those below us in rank, as children, servants, &c. Equals, Those of the same rank, as brothers, sisters, &c.*

Whose honour are we to preserve, and to whom are we to perform duties? Rom. xiii. 7: Render therefore to all their dues

What relations are here particularly mentioned?

1 Superiors	Rom. xiii. 1: Let every
2 Inferiors	Eph. vi. 1: Children
3 Equals	Eph. vi. 4, 9: And, ye fathers! And, ye
	Rom. xii. 10: Be kindly affectioned one to

64. What is forbidden in the fifth commandment?

The fifth commandment forbiddeth the neglecting of, or do-

ing any thing against the honour and duty which belongeth to every one in their several places and relations.

What are we not to neglect? Rom xiii. 9. Owe no man any thing, but
What are we not to do any thing against? Mat xv. 4, 5, 6. God commanded

66. What is the reason annexed to the fifth commandment?

The reason annexed to the fifth commandment is, A promise of long life and *prosperity* (as far as it shall serve for God's glory and their own good) to all such as keep this commandment.

EXPL.—*Prosperity*, The possession of the blessings and comforts of this life.

To whom are long life and prosperity promised? Eph vi. 2, 3. Honour thy father
How far are these? 1 As far as it shall serve for } Rev iv. 11. Thou art worthy, O Lord, to
blessings to be } God's glory } receive
expected? } 2 Or for our own good } Heb xii. 11. Now, no chastening for the

67. Which is the sixth commandment?

The sixth commandment is, Thou shalt not kill.

68. What is required in the sixth commandment?

The sixth commandment requireth *all lawful endeavours* to preserve our own life, and the life of others.

EXPL.—*All lawful endeavours*, Every just means in our power.

Whose lives are we } 1 Our own life Acts xvi. 28. And Paul cried with a loud
to preserve? } 2 The life of others Ps lxxxii. 3, 4. Defend the poor and
By what means may we preserve life? Mat iv. 4. Man shall not live by bread alone

69. What is forbidden in the sixth commandment?

The sixth commandment forbiddeth the taking away of our own life, or the life of our neighbour unjustly, or whatsoever *tendeth thereunto*.

EXPL.—*Tendeth thereunto*, Leads to.

How many } 1 The taking away our own life. Acts xvi. 28. Paul cried with a loud voice
things are } 2 Or the life of our neighbour } Gen ix. 6. Whoso sheddeth man's blood,
here forbid- } unjustly } by man
den? Three. } 3 Or whatsoever tendeth thereto Prov xxiv. 11, 12. If thou forbear to deliver

70. Which is the seventh commandment?

The seventh commandment is, Thou shalt not commit adultery.

70. What is required in the seventh commandment?

The seventh commandment requireth the *preservation* of our own and our neighbour's *chastity, in heart, speech and behaviour*.

EXPL.—*Preservation*, Taking care of. *Chastity*, Modesty. *In heart*, In thought or inclination. *Speech*, Conversation. *Behaviour*, Outward conduct or appearance.

Whose chastity are we re- } 1 Our own 1 Thes iv. 4. That every one of you should
quired to preserve? } 2 Our neighbours Eph v. 11, 13. Have no fellowship with
In what are we to preserve } 1 In heart Mat v. 28. Whosoever. 2 Tim ii. 22. Flee
our own and our neigh- } 2 In speech Eph iv. 29. Let no corrupt communication
bour's chastity? } 3 In behaviour 1 Peter iii. 1, 2. That, if any. See Prov vii.

71. What is forbidden in the seventh commandment?

The seventh commandment forbiddeth all *unchaste* thoughts, words, and actions.

EXPL.—*Unchaste*, Immodest, wanton, unclean, indecent.

How many things } 1 Unchaste thoughts..... Mat v. 28: Whoso looketh on a woman
are here forbid- } 2 Unchaste words..... Eph v. 4: Neither filthiness, nor foolish
den?—Three. } 3 Unchaste actions..... Rom xiii. 13: Let us walk honestly, as in

73. Which is the eighth commandment?

The eighth commandment is, Thou shalt not steal.

74. What is required in the eighth commandment?

The eighth commandment requireth the lawful *procuring* and *furthering* the wealth and *outward estate* of ourselves and others.

EXPL.—*Procuring*, Getting. *Furthering*, Assisting. *Outward estate*, Circumstances in life.

Whose wealth are we to } 1 Our own..... Eph iv. 28: Let him that stole, steal
procure and further? } 2 Our neighbour's... Lev. xxv. 35: If thy brother be waxen
By what means are we to do this?..... Jer. xvii. 11: He that getteth riches, and

75. What is forbidden in the eighth commandment?

The eighth commandment forbidde'h whatsoever doth or may unjustly hinder our own, or our neighbour's wealth or outward estate.

What things are we } 1 Hindering our own wealth Prov xxi. 17: He that loveth pleasure
forbidden to do? } 2 Hindering our neighbour's Deut xxv. 13, 14, 15: Thou shalt not have

76. Which is the ninth commandment?

The ninth commandment is, Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.

77. What is required in the ninth commandment?

The ninth commandment requireth the *maintaining* and *promoting of truth* between man and man, and of our own and our neighbour's good name, *especially in witness-bearing*.

EXPL.—*Maintaining*, Holding fast. *Promoting truth*, Exerting ourselves to forward it. *Especially*, Particularly. *Witness-bearing*, Giving evidence.

What are we to maintain and promote?..... Zech viii. 16: Speak ye every man
Whose good name are we to } 1 Our own..... Eccl vii. 1: A good name is better than
maintain and promote? } 2 Our neighbour's Titus iii. 1, 2: Put them in mind to be
In what is this especially required?..... Prov xiv. 5: A faithful witness will

78. What is forbidden in the ninth commandment?

The ninth commandment forbiddeth whatsoever is *prejudicial* to truth, or *injuriously* to our own or our neighbour's good name.

EXPL.—*Prejudicial*, Unfavourable. *Injurious*, Hurtful.

What is } 1 Whatsoever is prejudicial to truth. Rom iii. 18: With their tongues they
here } 2 Whatsoever is injurious to our } Job xxvii. 5: God forbid that I should jus-
forbid- } own good name..... } tify [ceive]
den? } 3 Or to our neighbour's good name.. Exod xxiii. 1: Thou shalt not raise (or re-

79. Which is the tenth commandment?

The tenth commandment is, thou shalt not *covet* thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his man-servant, nor his maid-servant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is thy neighbour's.

EXPL.—*Covet*, Unreasonably or sinfully to wish for any thing.

How many things are we here forbidden to covet? Seven. Exod xx. 17; Thou shalt not

80. What is required in the tenth commandment?

The tenth commandment requireth *full contentment* with our own condition, with a right and *charitable frame of spirit* toward our neighbour, and all that is his.

EXPL.—*Full contentment*, Being perfectly satisfied. *Charitable frame of spirit*, Loving state of mind.

How many things are here required?—
 1 Full contentment with our own condition... } Heb xiii. 5; Let your conversation be without covetness; and
 2 A right and charitable frame of spirit, &c... } Rom xii. 15; Rejoice with them that do rejoice, and

81. What is forbidden in the tenth commandment?

The tenth commandment forbiddeth all *discontentment* with our own estate, *envying* or grieving at the good of our neighbour, and all *inordinate motions and affections* to any thing that is his.

EXPL.—*Discontentment*, Fretfulness. *Envying*, Hating on account of prosperity. *Inordinate motions and affections*, Unreasonable and improper desires and wishes.

How many things are here forbidden?—
 1 Discontentment 1 Cor x. 10; Neither murmur ye as some
 2 Envying or grieving at the good of our neighbour Gal v. 26; Let us not be desirous of vain glory
 3 All inordinate motives and affections to any thing that is his } Deut v. 21; Neither shalt thou desire thy neighbour's

82. Is any man able perfectly to keep the commandments of God?

No mere man, since the fall, is able, in this life, perfectly to keep the commandments of God, but doth daily break them, in thought, word, and deed.

EXPL.—*Mere man*, One who is a human being, and nothing else.

N.B. Christ was both God and man in one person; and, though man, was Immaculate, God with us, Mat i. 23. And did keep God's commandments, 1 Pet ii. 21, 22, 23.

What is no mere man since the fall able to do?— Eccl vii. 20; There is not a just man upon earth
 What do all men do?— Ps xiv. 3; They are all gone aside
 In how many ways do we break the commandments of God?—
 1 Thought Gen viii. 21; The imagination of man's heart is evil from his youth
 2 Word James iii. 8; The tongue can no man tame
 3 Deed James iii. 2; In many things we offend all

83. Are all transgressions of the law equally heinous?

Some sins of themselves, and by reason of several *aggravations*, are *more heinous* in the sight of God than others.

EXPL.—*More heinous*, More hateful. *Aggravation*, That which makes an offence worse.

What sort of a grace is repentance unto life? . . . Acts v. 31; Him hath God exalted with
 What sort of a sense of sin does repentance bring? . . . Acts ii. 37; Now when they heard this
 What has the sinner an apprehension of? . . . Joel ii. 13; Turn unto the Lord thy God for
 How is God's mercy apprehended or understood }
 by the sinner? . . . }
 What feelings respecting sin has } 1 Grief . . . Job xlii. 5, 6; I have heard of thee by the
 the sinner in repentance? . . . } 2 Hatred . . . Ps cxix. 120; I hate every false way
 What does the sinner turn from? . . . Isa lv. 7; I of the wicked forsake his
 What does he turn to? . . . James iv. 8; Draw nigh to God, and
 What has he a full purpose of? . . . Ps cxix. 8; I will keep thy statutes, O
 What does he endeavour after? . . . Acts xxiv. 16; And herein do I exercise

88. What are the outward means whereby Christ communicateth to us the benefits of redemption?

The outward and *ordinary* means whereby Christ communicateth to us the benefits of redemption, are his ordinances; especially the *word*, *sacraments* and *prayer*; all which are made *effectual* to the *elect* for salvation.

Ex.—*Ordinary*, Usual. *Word*, The Old and New Testament. *Sacraments*, Baptism and the Lord's Supper. *Effectual*, Sufficient. *The elect*, God's chosen people.

What does Christ communicate to us? . . . Acts v. 31; Him hath God exalted with
 What are the ordinary means Christ uses? . . . Mat xxviii. 20; Teaching them to observe
 What are the particular o- } 1 The word . . . Col iii. 16; Let the word of Christ dwell in
 dinances, here, month } 2 Sacraments . . . Acts ii. 41, 42; Then they that gladly re-
 oned? . . . } 3 And prayer . . . ceived his
 To whom are these ordinances made effectual? . . . 1 Thes i. 4, 5; Knowing, brethren beloved,
 to salvation? . . . your election
 For what are they made effectual? . . . 1 Tim iv. 16; Take heed unto thyself, and

89. How is the word made effectual to salvation.

The Spirit of God maketh the reading, but especially the preaching of the word, an effectual means of *convincing* and *converting sinners*, and of *building them up in holiness*, and comfort, through faith unto salvation.

EXPL.—*Convincing sinners*, Making sinners know and feel their sin and danger. *Converting sinners*, Causing a change in their hearts and minds, by which they are turned from sin to God. *Building them up in holiness*, Making them to increase in holiness.

By whom is the word made effectual to salvation? 2 Cor iii. 3; Forasmuch as ye are

What are the means used }
 by the spirit of God to } 1 Reading the word 1 Tim iv. 13; Till I come, give attendance
 make the word effectual } 2 Preaching . . . 2 Tim iv. 2; Preach the word
 to salvation?

What does the spirit make }
 the reading and preach } 1 Convincing . . . Acts ii. 37; Now when they heard this, the
 of the } 2 Converting . . . Ps xix. 7; The law of the Lord is perfect
 an ef- } 3 Building up in ho- } Acts xx. 32; And now, brethren, I com-
 fectual means of? } ness and comfort } mend you
 Through what does the spirit of God make the }
 word effectual to salvation? . . . } Heb iv. 2; The word preached did not pro-
 fit them, nor

90. How is the word to be read and heard that it may become effectual to salvation?

That the word may become effectual to salvation, we must attend thereunto with diligence, preparation and prayer; receive it with faith and love, lay it up in our hearts, and practice it in our lives.

How should we } 1 Diligence..... Acts xvii. 11; These were more noble than
 attend to the } 2 Preparation..... 1 Peter ii. 4, 5; Wherefore laying aside all
 word? } 3 Prayer..... Ps cxix. 16; Open thou mine eyes, that
 How must we receive the } 1 In faith..... Heb iv. 3; For unto us was the gospel
 word? } 2 In love..... 2 Thes. ii. 10; They received not the love of
 Where must the word be laid up?..... Ps cxix. 11; Thy word have I hid in
 What use are we to make of the word?..... James i. 22; Be ye doers of the word, and

91. How do the sacraments become effectual means of salvation?

The sacraments become effectual means of salvation, not from any *virtue* in them, or in *him that doth administer them*; but only by the blessing of Christ, and the working of his Spirit in them that by faith receive them.

Expl.—Virtue, Power. *Him that doth administer them*, That is, the minister. Are sacraments made effectual means of salva- } 1 Cor. iii. 7; Neither is he that planteth
 tion by any virtue in them or in the minister? } any
 What alone makes } 1 The blessing of Christ.... Mat iii. 11; I indeed baptize you with
 them effectual? } 2 The working of his spirit. 1 Cor. vi. 11; And such were some of you
 in whom are they made effectual?..... Mark xvi. 16; He that believeth and is

92. What is a sacrament?

A sacrament is a holy ordinance *instituted* by Christ, wherein, by *sensible signs*, Christ and the benefits of the new covenant are *represented*, sealed and *applied* to believers.

Expl.—Instituted, Appointed. *Sensible Signs*, Such things as may be judged of by seeing, feeling, or tasting, &c. as the water used in baptism, or the bread and wine used in the Lord's Supper. *Represented*, Shown by a figure. *Sealed to believers*, Made sure to believers, as the possession of houses or lands is made sure to the owner by a seal fixed to a writing. *Applied*, Bestowed.

Who appointed the sacraments?..... Mat xxvi. 26, 27; And. Mat xxviii. 19; Go
 What sort of signs are used in the sacraments?.. 1 Cor. xi. 26; For as often as ye eat this
 What things are } Christ, and the } Represented Luke xxii. 19, 20; And he took
 represented, } benefits of } Sealed..... Rom. iv. 11; And he received
 sealed, and ap- } the new co- } And applied 1 Cor. x. 16, 17; The cup of blessing
 plied to believ- } venant, are }
 ers in a sacrament? }
 To whom are the blessings represented, sealed } 1 Cor. xi. 28, 29; But let a man examine
 and applied in the sacraments?..... } himself, and so let

93. Which are the sacraments of the New Testament?

The sacraments of the *New Testament* are, Baptism and the Lord's Supper.

Expl.—New Testament, Gospel dispensation.

How many sacraments are here } 1 Baptism..... Mark xvi. 15, 16; And he said unto
 said to be in the New Testa- } 2 The Lord's } 1 Cor. xi. 23–26; For I have received of the
 ment?—Two. } supper. } Lord

94. What is baptism?

Baptism is a sacrament, wherein the washing with water, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, doth signify and *seal* our *ingrafting* into Christ, and partaking

of the benefits of the covenant of grace, and our engagement to be the Lord's.

EXPL.—Seal. Make sure. *Ingrafting*, Joining a strange branch to a tree, so that both grow together, the branch being nourished by the tree.

What is the sensible sign used in baptism? Acts x. 47: Can any man forbid water
In whose name is this washing with water to be performed? } Mat xxviii. 19: Go ye therefore, and teach
all nations, baptizing

How many things does this washing signify and seal?—Three. } 1 Ingrafting into Christ Rom vi. 3: Know ye not, that so many
} 2 Partaking of the benefits } 1 Cor xii. 13: For by one Spirit we are all
of the covenant of grace } baptized into one body, whether
} 3 Our engagement to be the } Rom vi. 4: Therefore we are buried with
Lord's him by baptism into

95. To whom is baptism to be administered?

Baptism is not to be administered to any that are out of the *visible church*, till they profess their faith in Christ, and obedience to him; but the infants of such as are members of the visible church are to be baptized.

EXPL.—Visible Church, All persons who profess to believe the doctrines of the gospel; and whose lives are not contrary to God's law, so far as man can know or judge.

To whom is baptism not to be administered? Acts viii. 36, 37: What doth hinder me
When should it be administered to those persons? Acts ii. 41: Then they that gladly received
To whom else may it be administered? Acts ii. 38, 39: Then Peter said unto them

96. What is the Lord's Supper?

The Lord's supper is a sacrament wherein, by giving and receiving bread and wine, according to Christ's appointment, his death is shown forth; and the worthy receivers are, not after a *corporal* and *carnal* manner, but by faith, made partakers of his body and blood, with all his benefits, to their spiritual nourishment and growth in grace.

EXPL.—Corporal, Bodily. *Carnal*, Fleshly.

What are the sensible signs in } 1 Bread Luke xxii. 19: And he took bread
the Lord's supper? } 2 Wine Luke xxii. 20: Likewise also, the Cup

By whose appointment are bread and wine used } 1 Cor xi. 23—25: For I have received of the
in the Lord's supper? Lord that which also I

What is showed forth by these signs? 1 Cor xi. 26: For as often as ye eat this

What are worthy receivers of the Lord supper } 1 Cor x. 16: The cup of blessing, which we
made partakers off bless, is it not the

After what manner } Not after a corporal } John vi. 63: It is the Spirit that
do worthy receivers } and carnal manner }
partake of the body } but by faith }

What else are worthy receivers made parta- } 1 Cor iii. 21—23: For all things are yours :
kers off Whether Paul, or

To what end do they partake? Gal ii. 20: The life which I now live

97. What is required to the worthy receiving of the Lord's supper?

It is required of them that would worthily partake of the Lord's supper, that they examine themselves of their knowledge to *discern the Lord's body*; of their faith to feed upon

him; of their repentance, love, and new obedience; lest, coming unworthily, they eat and drink judgment to themselves.

EXPL.—*Discern the Lord's body; Understand the spiritual meaning of the ordinance.*

What are these, who would worthily partake of the Lord's supper, required to do? 1 Cor xi. 28: Let a man examine himself, and so let him eat of that

What are they to examine themselves respecting?
 1 Knowledge 1 Cor xi. 29: For he that eateth
 2 Faith 2 Cor xiii. 5: Examine yourselves
 3 Repentance 1 Cor xi. 31: For if we would judge
 4 Love 1 Cor xvi. 22: If any love not
 5 New obedience 1 Cor v. 8: Let us keep the feast, not with
 1 Cor xi. 29: For he that eateth and drinketh unworthily, eateth and drinketh damnation (or judgment) to himself

What do those who come to the Lord's supper unworthily eat and drink to themselves?

N. B.—*Damnation means, in the Greek, Judgment or condemnation; and whilst the text does not teach, that an unworthy partaking of the Lord's supper is an unpardonable sin, yet it does teach, that, in the sight of God, it is a very heinous sin, carefully to be avoided, and when committed, deeply to be repented of.*

98. What is prayer?

Prayer is an offering up of our desires unto God for things agreeable to his will, in the name of Christ, with confession of our sins, and thankful acknowledgment of his mercies.

To whom alone should we pray? - - - Mat iv. 10: Thou shalt worship the Lord
 What are we to offer up to God in prayer? - - - Ps lxi. 8: Trust in him at all times
 For what are we to pray? - - - 1 John v. 14: If we ask anything according
 In whose name are we to pray? - - - John xvi. 23: Whatsoever ye shall ask
 What should we confess in prayer? - - - Ps li. 3: For I acknowledge my
 What should we thankfully acknowledge? - - - Phil iv. 6: Be careful for nothing

99. What rule hath God given for our direction in prayer?

The whole word of God is of use to direct us in prayer; but the special rule of direction is that form of prayer which Christ taught his disciples, commonly called *The Lord's Prayer*.

Where may we obtain direction in prayer? - - - John xv. 7: If ye abide in me, and my
 What special direction have we? - - - Mat vi. 9: After this manner, pray ye
 To whom did Christ teach this prayer? - - - Luke xi. 1, 2; And it came to pass, that as

100. What doth the preface of the Lord's prayer teach us?

The *preface* of the Lord's prayer, [which is, *Our Father which art in heaven*] teacheth us to draw near to God with all holy reverence and confidence, as children to a father, able and ready to help us; and that we should pray with and for others.

EXPL.—*Preface, Something going before that explains what follows. Reverence, Becoming respect and holy awe. Confidence, Trust.*

What is the preface of the Lord's prayer? Mat vi. 9: Our Father

How many things does the preface of the Lord's prayer teach us?—Four.
 1 To draw near to God with reverence Heb xii. 28: Let us have grace, whereby we may serve God acceptably with
 2 With confidence, as children to a Father Rom viii. 15: For ye have not received the spirit of bondage again to fear; but have
 3 That God is able and ready to help us Isa xli. 10: I will strengthen thee, yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold
 4 That we should pray with and for others? 1 Tim ii. 1, 2: I exhort therefore, that first of all supplications, prayers,

101. What do we pray for in the first petition?

In the first *petition* [which is, *Hallowed be thy name*] we pray, That God would enable us and others to glorify him in all that *whereby* he maketh himself known, and that he would dispose of all things to his own glory.

EXPL.—*Petition*, A request. *Hallowed*, Honoured. *Whereby*, By which.

What is the first petition?

— Mat vi. 9; Hallowed be thy name

How many things do we pray for in the first petition? Two

1 That God would enable us and others to glorify him in all things whereby he maketh himself known.
2 That he would dispose of all things to his own glory

— Psalm lxxvii. 1—3; God be merciful unto us and bless us, and

— Rom xi. 36; For of him, and through him, and to him, are all

X 102. What do we pray for in the second petition?

In the second *petition* [which is, *Thy kingdom come*] we pray, That *satan's kingdom* may be destroyed; and that the *kingdom of grace* may be advanced, ourselves and others brought into it, and kept in it; and that the *kingdom of glory* may be hastened.

EXPL.—*Satan's Kingdom*, The power and influence of the devil in the world. *Kingdom of grace*, The power of Christ in the hearts of men, by the influence of the Holy Spirit. *Kingdom of glory*, The reign of God's redeemed people with Christ in heaven.

What is the second petition?

— Mat vi. 10; Thy kingdom come

How many things do we pray for in the second petition? Five.

1 That Satan's kingdom may be destroyed
2 That the kingdom of grace may be advanced
3 That ourselves and others may be brought into it
4 And kept in it
5 That the kingdom of glory may be hastened

— Psalm lxxviii. 1; Let God arise, let his enemies be scattered; let

— Psalm li. 18; Do good in thy good pleasure unto Zion; build thou the

— Romans x. 1; Brethren my heart's desire and prayer to God for

— John x. 28—30; And I give unto them

— Rev xlii. 20; Surely I come quickly. Amen. Even so, come,

103. What do we pray for in the third petition?

In the third *petition* [which is, *Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven*] we pray that God, by his grace, would make us able and willing to know, obey, and submit to his will in all things, as the angels do in heaven.

What is the third petition?

— Mat vi. 10; Thy will be done on earth, &c.

How many things do we pray for in the third petition? Three.

1 That God, by his grace, would make us able, &c.
2 That he would make us submit to his will in all things
3 That we might do these things as the angels do in heaven

— Psalm cxix. 34—36; Give me understanding, and I shall keep thy

— Acts xxi. 14; And when he would not be persuaded, we ceased saying

— Psalm ciii. 20, 22; Bless the Lord, ye his angels that excel in

104. What do we pray for in the fourth petition?

In the fourth *petition* [which is, *Give us this day our daily bread*] we pray, That of God's free gift we may receive a

competent portion of the good things of this life, and enjoy his blessing with them.

EXPL.—*Competent*, Sufficient, enough and no more. *Portion*, Allowance.

What is the fourth petition?

How many things do we pray for in the fourth petition?—Three.

- 1 That we may receive a competent portion of the good things of this life
- 2 That we might receive God's blessing with these good things
- 3 That we may obtain them of God's free gift

Mat vi. 11; Give us this day our daily bread
Prov xxx. 8; Remove far from me vanity and lies; give me neither poverty nor riches; feed me with
Psalm xc. 17; And let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us; and establish thou the work of our hands upon
Gen xxiii. 10; I am not worthy of the least of all the mercies, and of all the truth

105. What do we pray for in the fifth petition?

In the fifth petition [which is, *And forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors*] we pray that God for Christ's sake, would freely pardon all our sins; which we are the rather encouraged to ask, because, by his grace we are enabled from the heart to forgive others.

EXPL.—*Our debts*, The sins committed by us against God. *Our debtors*, The persons who commit offences against us.

What is the fifth petition?

What do we ask for in this petition?

For whose sake do we ask forgiveness?

What gives us encouragement to ask the forgiveness of our sins?

Mat vi. 12; And forgive us our, &c.

Psalm li. 1; Have mercy upon me

1 John ii. 2; And he is the propitiation

Mat vi. 14; For if ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly

106. What do we pray for in the sixth petition?

In the sixth petition [which is, *And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil*] we pray, That God would either keep us from being tempted to sin, or support and deliver us when we are tempted.

What is the sixth petition?

How many things do we pray for in the sixth petition?—Two

- 1 That God would keep us from being tempted to sin
- 2 That he would support and deliver us when we are tempted

Mat vi. 13; And lead us not, &c.,

Psalm xix. 13; Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins; let them not have dominion over me; then shall

1 Cor x. 13; There hath no temptation taken you but such as is common to man; but God is faithful, who will not

107. What doth the conclusion of the Lord's prayer teach us?

The *conclusion* of the Lord's prayer, [which is, *For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever, Amen*] teacheth us, To take our encouragement in prayer from God only; and in our prayers to praise him, *ascribing* kingdom, power, and glory to him. And, in *testimony* of our desire and assurance to be heard, we say, *Amen*.

EXPL.—*Conclusion*, The last part. *Ascribing*, Acknowledging to be his due *Testimony*, Witness. *Amen*, Let it be so.

What is the conclusion of the Lord's prayer?

From whom should we take our encouragement in prayer?

How should we praise God in prayer?

Why do we say Amen at the end of the prayer?

Mat. vi. 13; For thine is the kingdom, &c.

Dan ix. 18; We do not present our supplications before thee for our

1 Chron. xxix. 11, 13; Thine, O Lord

Rev xxii. 20; Amen, even so, come

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SHORT AND EASY QUESTIONS FOR CHILDREN

AT FIRST BEGINNING.

- 1 Who created you? God.
- 2 Of what were you made? Of the dust of the earth.
- 3 What doth that teach you? Humility.
- 4 For what end were you made? To glorify God.
- 5 Are there more Gods than one? One only.
- 6 How many persons are there in the Godhead? Three.
- 7 What are these? The Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.
- 8 In what estate was man created? In a holy and happy estate.
- 9 Did he continue in that holy and happy estate? No.
- 10 How fell he from it? By breaking covenant with God.
- 11 How many covenants are there? Two.
- 12 What are these? The covenant of works, and the covenant of grace.
- 13 With whom was the covenant of works made? With the first Adam.
- 14 What was the condition of the covenant of works? Perfect obedience.
- 15 With whom was the covenant of grace made. With Christ the second Adam.
- 16 What is the condition of the covenant of grace? The righteousness of Christ.
- 17 Whom did Adam represent in the covenant of works? All mankind.
- 18 Did Adam keep the covenant of works made with him? No.
- 19 How did he break it? By eating the forbidden fruit.
- 20 Did all mankind break that covenant in Adam? Yes.
- 21 What estate are we then born in? A sinful and miserable estate.
- 22 Is there any way to be saved from that sinful and miserable estate? Yes.
- 23 Who is the Saviour of sinners? Jesus Christ.
- 24 Whose Son is he? The eternal Son of God.
- 25 Which Person of the Godhead is Christ? The second Person.
- 26 Who sanctifies sinners? The Holy Ghost.
- 27 Which of the Persons of the Godhead is he? The third Person.
- 28 How many natures hath Christ? Two.
- 29 What are these? The nature of God and the nature of man.
- 30 Had he both these natures from eternity? He was God but not man from eternity.
- 31 When became he man? In the fullness of time.
- 32 What hath Christ done for us in our nature? He fulfilled the law and satisfied the justice of God.
- 33 When did he that? In his life and at his death.
- 34 What sort of a life did he live? A sorrowful life.
- 35 What sort of a death did he die? The cursed death of the cross.
- 36 How many offices hath Christ? Three.
- 37 What are these? The offices of a prophet, of a priest, and of a king.
- 38 Do you need a Saviour in all these offices? Yes.
- 39 What need have you of him as a prophet? To cure my ignorance.
- 40 What need have you of him as a priest? To atone for my guilt.
- 41 What need have you of him as a king? To deliver me from bondage.
- 42 How many commandments are there? Ten.
- 43 How are they divided? Into two tables.
- 44 How many are there in the first? Four.
- 45 What do they contain? Our duty to God.
- 46 How many are there in the second? Six.

- 47 What do they contain? Our duty to man.
- 48 Are you able to keep the commandments of God? No.
- 49 How many sacraments are there? Two.
- 50 What are these? Baptism and the Lord's Supper.
- 51 Who appointed these sacraments? Christ, the king and head of the Church.
- 52 For what end did he appoint them? To be the seals of the covenant of grace.
- 53 In whose name were you baptized? In the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.
- 54 What doth your baptism teach you? That I am filthy and polluted by nature, and that there is cleansing virtue in the blood of Christ for me.
- 55 What comes of the wicked after death? They are sent to hell.
- 56 What sort of a place is hell? A place of everlasting punishment.
- 57 What comes of the righteous after death? They go to heaven.
- 58 What sort of a place is heaven? A glorious place, where the redeemed will be for ever praising God.

HINTS FOR PRAYER.

It is too frequently the case, that parents content themselves, by teaching a form of words to be repeated by their children as prayer, while no idea is conveyed to the child's mind, either of the necessity of the Holy Spirit to guide in prayer, of its own wants, or of the supply for those wants that God has provided in the Gospel. Whilst the example of our Lord, in teaching his disciples a form of prayer, should teach us, that instruction in prayer is not to be neglected; the instruction which Christ gave, in answer to their request, (see Luke xi. 1—13. Mat vi. 5—34.) should also teach us not to stop with a mere form of words, but that our wants, and God's willingness to supply them should also be pressed on the attention. The 98th and 99th questions of the Catechism, if attended to in all their parts, will convey a short, but at the same time an excellent exposition of prayer.

That indefatigable and successful labourer for the instruction of youth, Mr. Gall, has given in his "Questions on Prayer," an analysis of prayer which we subjoin, as containing in a small compass, more practical instruction on the subject of prayer, than we could give in any other way.

ANALYSIS OF PRAYER.

Prayer may be divided into PREFACE, PETITION, CONCLUSION.

1st, PREFACE, into

INVOCATION.—(1.) O God, O Lord, &c.

ADORATION.—(2.) From God's Titles; (3.) From God's Attributes; (4.) From God's Doings.

CONFESSION.—(5.) Of what we are; (6.) Of what we have done; (7.) Of what we deserve.

THANKSGIVING.—(8.) For what God has done; (9.) For what God is doing; (10.) For what God has promised to do.

2nd, PETITION.

FOR OURSELVES.—Asking *Mersey and Pardon*; (11.) God's favour and deliv-

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me; (12.) Forgiveness of sin.—*The graces of the Spirit*: (13.) Faith; (14.) Re-
pentance; (15.) Love to God; (16.) Humility; (17.) Love to men.—*Asking the*
fruits of the Spirit: (18.) In the performance of duty; (19.) In the use of
the means of grace; (20.) In our duties to men.—*Asking the*
blessings of God: (21.) In a sense of pardon; (22.) In a perception of God's love; (23.) In the joys
of hope; (24.) In advancing holiness.

FOR OUR RELATIONS AND FRIENDS.—(25.) General petitions for our friends;
(26.) Special petitions for our friends; (27.) Petitions for particular individuals.
FOR THE CHURCH.—(28.) For the happiness and prosperity of the Church; (29.)
for the spread of the knowledge of the gospel; (30.) for success to its ministers;

FOR ALL MEN.—(32.) For the high and low; (33.) for the rich and poor; (34.)
for the young and old; (35.) For the sick and dying

3rd, CONCLUSION.

PLEADING.—(36) Pleas from the merits of Christ; (37.) From the promises of
God's word; (38.) From our own misery; (39.) From the promotion of God's king-
dom and glory.

RESOLVING.—(40.) As henceforth we will serve thee.

BLESSING.—(41.) As, unto thy name be glory.

(42.) AMEN.

EXAMPLE OF SELECTION.—(*The following is to the Analysis.*)

(1.) O God, (2.) thou art the hearer and the answerer of prayer, (3.) most holy
and good, (4.) who made and preservest all things.—We confess, (5.) that
we are sinners, and (6.) that we have rebelled against thee, and (7.) subjected our-
selves to thy righteous displeasure.—But we thank thee, (8.) that thou hast pre-
pared us, (9.) that thou art never weary in doing us good, and hast (10.) promised
grace through Jesus Christ, to all who ask it.

(11.) Have mercy upon us, O God, and (12.) pardon all our transgressions. (13.)
Give us faith to believe on thy son Jesus Christ as our only Saviour; (14.) give us
sorrow and contrition for sin; (15.) love to thee, our God, who hast so loved us;
(16.) all lowliness of mind, and (17.) an affectionate trust in and love to thee.

—(18.) Grant us the helps of thy blessed Spirit, in all our inward spiritual
struggles and affections towards thee; in (19.) our public and private exercises of de-
votion; and (20.) in the more public and outward duties which we owe unto men.

Comfort our hearts (21.) by an assurance of the pardon of our sins for Christ's
sake; (22.) lift upon us the light of thy countenance, and enable us (23.) to rejoice
in the love of God; whilst (24.) thou enablest us daily to die unto sin,
and unto righteousness.—(25.) Bless and preserve our friends and relations;

support and comfort those of them who are remote from us; and draw near unto
us, (26.) Prosper and establish thy church in this land, (29.) send the know-
ledge of the gospel to its remotest corners; (30.) bless the labours of thy ministers,
pastors, and teachers; (31.) increase the spirituality of thy people; and add to
the number of the elect daily such as shall be saved.—Bless (32.) the high and the low, (33.)

the poor, the (34.) young and the old, the (35.) sick and the dying;
that they may feel thy goodness, know thy grace, and become a willing people
unto thy power.

FOR PRAYER.

(36.) We thank thee, O God, for thy goodness and thy mercy, O God, for thy love and thy grace, O God, for thy promise, — and say (37.) Christ is our hope — (38.) We thank thee for thy plan — (39.) For thy name's sake, then, remember and mercy we shall have thine arm in the night of our distress. God, and for thy mercy, O God, by thy grace, no more go back, but turn from our help: and (40.) O God, the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, one God, all at all — ascribing glory to thee, Amen.

O Lord bless me (or us,) with the food thou givest me (or us,) for O Amen.

Grace after Meals.

I (or us) thank thee, O God, most, at this time, for my body (or our bodies) Give us (or us) grace to serve thee henceforth, for Jesus Christ's sake. Amen.

THE END.

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21/24 THE
HOBBS-NOVICK
BOOK DEPOT.

James Prince & William Hobbs, of their London Depot, Machinery We have a full supply of BIBLES in 24, 32, 40, 48, 64, 80, 96, 128, 160, 192, 224, 256, 288, 320, 352, 384, 416, 448, 480, 512, 544, 576, 608, 640, 672, 704, 736, 768, 800, 832, 864, 896, 928, 960, 992, 1024, 1056, 1088, 1120, 1152, 1184, 1216, 1248, 1280, 1312, 1344, 1376, 1408, 1440, 1472, 1504, 1536, 1568, 1600, 1632, 1664, 1696, 1728, 1760, 1792, 1824, 1856, 1888, 1920, 1952, 1984, 2016, 2048, 2080, 2112, 2144, 2176, 2208, 2240, 2272, 2304, 2336, 2368, 2400, 2432, 2464, 2496, 2528, 2560, 2592, 2624, 2656, 2688, 2720, 2752, 2784, 2816, 2848, 2880, 2912, 2944, 2976, 3008, 3040, 3072, 3104, 3136, 3168, 3200, 3232, 3264, 3296, 3328, 3360, 3392, 3424, 3456, 3488, 3520, 3552, 3584, 3616, 3648, 3680, 3712, 3744, 3776, 3808, 3840, 3872, 3904, 3936, 3968, 4000, 4032, 4064, 4096, 4128, 4160, 4192, 4224, 4256, 4288, 4320, 4352, 4384, 4416, 4448, 4480, 4512, 4544, 4576, 4608, 4640, 4672, 4704, 4736, 4768, 4800, 4832, 4864, 4896, 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